



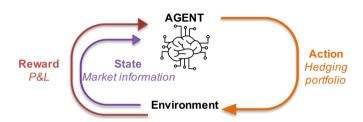
Option Hedging with Risk Averse Reinforcement Learning

Edoardo Vittori

Based on a work done with Michele Trapletti and Marcello Restelli

- Option Hedging
- Reinforcement Learning Intro
- State of the Art
- Risk Averse RL
- Experimental results
- Conclusions

Option hedging: trading the *underlying asset* in order to minimize the price swings generated by the option (controlling risk).



- the action $a_t \in [0,1]$ the hedging portfolio
- the state $s_t = (S_t, C_t, \frac{\partial C_t}{\partial S_t}, a_{t-1})$
- the reward $R(s_t, a_t) = C_{t+1}(S_{t+1}) C_t(S_t) a_t \cdot (S_{t+1} S_t) c(n)$
- transaction costs $c(n) = 0.05 \cdot (|n| + 0.01n^2)$, $n = a_t a_{t-1}$

Returns

$$G(\tau) = \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^t R_t$$

Action-Value function

$$Q_{\pi}(s, a) = \mathbb{E}_{\tau \sim \pi}[G(\tau)|s_0 = s, a_0 = a]$$

Objective

$$J = \max_{\pi} \underset{\tau \sim \pi}{\mathbb{E}} [G(\tau))]$$

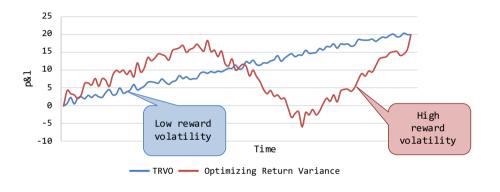
Policy Search vs Value Based approaches

Reinforcement Learning in Finance

- RL in Hedging
 - (Halperin, 2017)
 - (Halperin, 2019)
 - (Kolm and Ritter, 2019a)
 - (Kolm and Ritter, 2019b)
 - (Buehler et al., 2019)
 - (Cao et al., 2019)

Risk Averse Reinforcement Learning

- Reward volatility
 - (Bisi et al., 2020)
- Utility based
 - (Moldovan and Abbeel, 2012)
 - (Shen et al., 2014)
- Coherent Risk Measures
 - (Morimura et al., 2010)
 - (Tamar et al., 2017)
 - (Chow et al., 2017)
- Variance of the returns
 - (Sobel, 1982)
 - (Tamar and Mannor, 2013)
 - (Prashanth and Ghavamzadeh, 2014)



$$\sigma_{\pi}^2 \leqslant \frac{\nu_{\pi}^2}{(1-\gamma)^2}$$

Reward volatility

$$\nu_{\pi}^{2} = (1 - \gamma) \underset{\substack{s_{0} \sim \mu \\ s_{t+1} \sim \mathcal{P}(\cdot | s_{t}, a_{t})}}{\mathbb{E}} \left[\sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \gamma^{t} \left(\mathcal{R}(s_{t}, a_{t}) - J_{\pi} \right)^{2} \right]$$

Mean-volatility objective

$$\eta_{\pi} := J_{\pi} - \lambda \nu_{\pi}^2$$

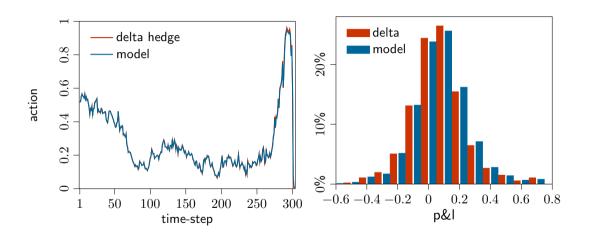
■ Trust Region Volatility Optimization-TRVO (Bisi et al., 2020)

Vanilla call option

- time to maturity = 60 days
- unitary notional
- implied volatility = 20%
- interest rates = 0
- $K(=S_0)=100$
- starting price (ATM) option ~ 3.24
- starting delta = 0.5

Simulated Market

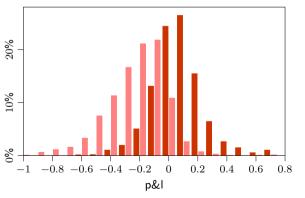
- geometric brownian motion $dS_t = \mu S_t dt + \sigma S_t dW_t$
- no drift
- $\sigma = 20\%$
- $S_0 = 100$
- 5 time steps per day



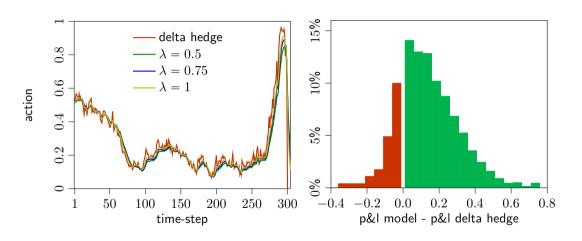
 \Rightarrow delta hedge with no costs \rightarrow average p&l \sim 0, volatility \sim 0.16

We considered h.c. $\sim 0.05|a|$, \sim the Euro Stoxx 50 or FTSE MIB future.

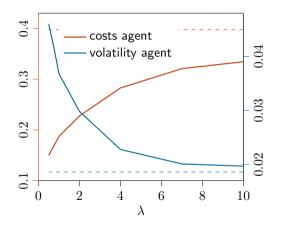
- More liquid listed products (S&P 500) have lower minimal costs
- Less liquid listed or OTC (vanilla, flow) instruments have significantly higher costs

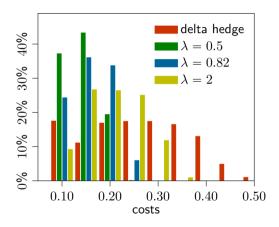


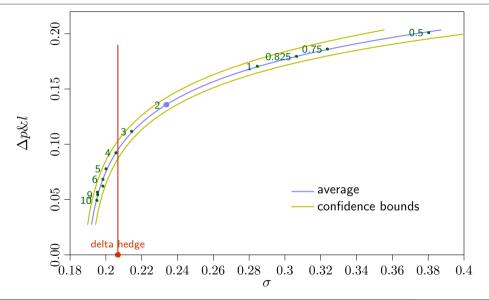
- The agent now has something to optimize: costs vs. volatility
- Costs give a role to the risk aversion factor



 \Rightarrow delta hedge with no costs \rightarrow average p&l \sim -0.3, volatility \sim 0.18







Contributions

 Proved experimentally that the hedging strategy learnt by the model dominates the delta hedge

Future works

- Extend to more complex derivatives
- Extend to a portfolio of options
- Decide not only how much but also when to hedge

Contacts

- Edoardo Vittori edoardo.vittori@polimi.it
- Michele Trapletti michele.trapletti@intesasanpaolo.com
- Marcello Restelli marcello.restelli@polimi.it

Thank You for Your Attention!

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